

went there in response to the President's invitation.

PRESIDENT WRITES LETTER TO ALLISON

Declares That His Position on Rate Bill Was Unmistakable.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Following is the correspondence embraced in the statement given out at the White House:

The President's Letter.

"The White House, Washington, May 14, 1906.

"My Dear Senator Allison:—As Senator Tillman brought in your name in connection with mine in the statement he made concerning our relations to rate bill last Saturday it is perhaps due to you that I should write you on the matter. After the rate bill was reported from the committee, Mr. Tillman had been put in charge of it, many senators and many outsiders came to see me with reference to it. Among others I was asked to see Mr. Senator Chandler, who was in charge of the bill. I stated in response that I was, of course, entirely willing to see Mr. Tillman personally or to see Mr. Chandler or anyone else who could speak for him, and I accordingly directed my secretary to make an appointment for Mr. Chandler to see me. My understanding was that he was the representative of Mr. Tillman.

"In this first interview he stated to me the views of Mr. Tillman, with seeming authority. He called on me several times during the same period. I saw other gentlemen who professed to give the views of other senators. In addition I saw numerous senators, both Republicans and Democrats, some of them once or twice, some of them many times. I also saw numerous outsiders, railroad men, members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on two occasions I saw members of newspaper men in a mass. To all of these senators, reporters, outsiders, and newspaper men alike, I made the same statements; those that I made to Mr. Chandler being the same in substance that I made to you and to those of your colleagues, to both political parties with whom I had any extended contact. The subject of the rate bill, the attorney-general, and the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on two occasions I saw members of newspaper men in a mass. To all of these senators, reporters, outsiders, and newspaper men alike, I made the same statements; those that I made to Mr. Chandler being the same in substance that I made to you and to those of your colleagues, to both political parties with whom I had any extended contact.

"These conferences were precisely such as, at my instance, he held with other senators to determine the phraseology and discuss the effect of amendments proposed by them.

The Hepburn Bill.

"To all whom I saw, I stated that the Hepburn bill was in its essence entirely satisfactory to me. The Hepburn bill as it passed the House simply recognized the rights of review by the courts—that is, the jurisdiction of the courts, did not attempt to define it, thus leaving the courts to prescribe the limits of their own jurisdiction. This was in accordance with the ideas of the Attorney-General, his belief being that thereby we avoided all danger of the bills being declared unconstitutional because of the use of the word 'jurisdiction' either too much or too little jurisdiction on the courts.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was, it was in the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction; yet that I was entirely willing that there should be some definition, but that I never attempted to define the limits of their review; that is, would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been infringed, or to the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all, I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"Berry's for Clothes."



For real "live wire" information on what to wear jump right in here.

The kind that feels akin to the skin.

The kind that keeps one in tune with the weather.

80 cents up.

Linen mesh suggests the greatest comfort.

The best makes are here.

O. H. Berry & Co.

Men's & Boys' Outfitters

time I was informed by various Democratic senators that they could not come to an agreement upon any amendment and the chance for success lay in passing the Hepburn bill substantially unchanged.

"I was informed and believed that this was Senator Bailey's view; and a number of the Republicans, among them who favored the bill expressed the same opinion. Shortly after this, you, in company with Senator Colman, called upon me with the amendment, which is now commonly known as the Allison amendment. I told you that while I should prefer the Long and Overman amendments, yet that your amendment was entirely satisfactory. Your amendment does not in the slightest degree weaken or injure the Hepburn bill. It merely expresses what the friends of the bill have always asserted was implied by the terms of the bill. I may add, that my own opinion that your amendment in no way changed, whether by diminishing or enlarging the scope of the court review as provided in the original Hepburn bill, is also the opinion of the Attorney-General, Mr. Root and Mr. Taft.

"The judgment that the amendment merely avoids the criticism that the Hepburn bill would be constitutionally invalid in not expressly providing the courts review which it plainly implied in the original language.

"The original Hepburn bill stated that the venue for certain actions was in certain courts; the amendments state that these courts shall have jurisdiction to consider such actions. To my mind it seems difficult to assert and charge whatever that this works any change whatever in the principal of the bill.

"You sincerely,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. William B. Allison, United States Senate.

ALDRICH TURNS EVERYTHING DOWN

Standard Oil Senator in Absolute Control of Vote of Republicans.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Senate spent a busy day over the rate bill.

Party lines were very tightly drawn. The Republicans have the bill in charge, and Senator Aldrich, who is as much in command as he is when a question of finance is being discussed in the Senate or when a tariff revision measure is suggested by some Democrat. People a hundred miles from Washington would hardly wonder that Senator Aldrich and his friends were in the matter of rate legislation.

People who sit in the gallery and watch the Standard Oil senator directing the course of legislation affecting railroads have never a doubt.

Knifed Everything.

The Republicans, led by Senator Aldrich, refused this afternoon to incorporate in the bill a provision which would make the commission liable for the non-liability of carriers for injuries received by employees. Senator Martin introduced a bill of this character last session. Senator Daniel introduced a similar bill this session. It was one of the principal advocates of the amendment, embodied in the bill, proposed by Senator Aldrich, who is the part of the advocates of the principle, for the Republicans made the steady practice of voting down every amendment proposed by the junior senator from the commission, and they have been doing so ever since the passage of the Hepburn bill.

"You would doubtless recall that in the course of the several visits that you personally made me we discussed a number of these proposed amendments, trying to find out for which one there could be obtained a sufficient majority to secure its passage and the passage of the rate bill.

Could Not Agree.

"To almost every amendment proposed by any one, I found that there were other excellent men who objected, or who at least wished to change it, and I finally became convinced that it was impossible for senators with advanced views to secure the intermediary in coming to an agreement with their colleagues, especially when they only communicated with me through another intermediary, and I earnestly suggested to all to whom I spoke that they should make up their minds as to their purpose and mine were identical. About this

time I was informed by various Democratic senators that they could not come to an agreement upon any amendment and the chance for success lay in passing the Hepburn bill substantially unchanged.

"I was informed and believed that this was Senator Bailey's view; and a number of the Republicans, among them who favored the bill expressed the same opinion. Shortly after this, you, in company with Senator Colman, called upon me with the amendment, which is now commonly known as the Allison amendment. I told you that while I should prefer the Long and Overman amendments, yet that your amendment was entirely satisfactory. Your amendment does not in the slightest degree weaken or injure the Hepburn bill. It merely expresses what the friends of the bill have always asserted was implied by the terms of the bill. I may add, that my own opinion that your amendment in no way changed, whether by diminishing or enlarging the scope of the court review as provided in the original Hepburn bill, is also the opinion of the Attorney-General, Mr. Root and Mr. Taft.

"The judgment that the amendment merely avoids the criticism that the Hepburn bill would be constitutionally invalid in not expressly providing the courts review which it plainly implied in the original language.

"The original Hepburn bill stated that the venue for certain actions was in certain courts; the amendments state that these courts shall have jurisdiction to consider such actions. To my mind it seems difficult to assert and charge whatever that this works any change whatever in the principal of the bill.

"You sincerely,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. William B. Allison, United States Senate.

ALDRICH TURNS EVERYTHING DOWN

Standard Oil Senator in Absolute Control of Vote of Republicans.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Senate spent a busy day over the rate bill.

Party lines were very tightly drawn. The Republicans have the bill in charge, and Senator Aldrich, who is as much in command as he is when a question of finance is being discussed in the Senate or when a tariff revision measure is suggested by some Democrat. People a hundred miles from Washington would hardly wonder that Senator Aldrich and his friends were in the matter of rate legislation.

People who sit in the gallery and watch the Standard Oil senator directing the course of legislation affecting railroads have never a doubt.

Knifed Everything.

The Republicans, led by Senator Aldrich, refused this afternoon to incorporate in the bill a provision which would make the commission liable for the non-liability of carriers for injuries received by employees. Senator Martin introduced a bill of this character last session. Senator Daniel introduced a similar bill this session. It was one of the principal advocates of the amendment, embodied in the bill, proposed by Senator Aldrich, who is the part of the advocates of the principle, for the Republicans made the steady practice of voting down every amendment proposed by the junior senator from the commission, and they have been doing so ever since the passage of the Hepburn bill.

"You would doubtless recall that in the course of the several visits that you personally made me we discussed a number of these proposed amendments, trying to find out for which one there could be obtained a sufficient majority to secure its passage and the passage of the rate bill.

Could Not Agree.

Carl Schurz Passes Away

Widely-Known Publicist and Former Cabinet Member Dies in New York.

HAD DISTINGUISHED CAREER

First German Born Citizen to Serve in United States Senate.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, May 14.—Carl Schurz, widely known as a publicist and former cabinet member, died at his home in this city at 10 o'clock this morning.

Death was due to a complication of diseases, following an attack of stomach trouble, which became acute on Thursday last. In spite of brief periods of seeming improvement, Mr. Schurz, 62, failed, and yesterday afternoon sank into a state of coma, which continued until the end. At the bedside were a son, Carl L., and two daughters, Marianne and Agatha; Edward L. Pretorius, Mr. Schurz's business partner, and Doctors Jacob and Strauss. The funeral will be held Thursday.

Native of Germany.

Mr. Schurz was seventy-two years old, having been born in Cologne, March 2, 1834. His home here was at No. 21 East Ninety-first Street.

Forced to flee from the land of his birth before he had attained his majority, Carl Schurz soon became, and for more than half a century, a citizen of the United States.

Schurz became interested in the revolutionary movement in Germany while attending the University of Bonn, and when the uprising broke out in 1848 he served as a private in the ranks of the insurgents. He was with General Tiedemann when the latter surrendered the fortress of Rastadt in July of that year and made an almost miraculous escape through the snow-covered Rhine and fled to Switzerland.

A year later he returned to Germany under an assumed name for the purpose of liberating his friend, Professor Kinkel, who had been a prisoner at the surrender of the fortress and sentenced to life imprisonment. The escape was successful and the project was carried to a successful conclusion and created a sensation throughout Europe.

His marriage to Margaret Mayer, the daughter of a prominent merchant, in 1852, was an indirect outgrowth of the escape. The couple had been made one of the features of "Die Welt" by Frederick Spielhagen, a popular novelist in that time. In this story Schurz figures as Wolfgang von Hohenstein and Kinkel as Dr. Munzer. Schurz's acquaintance with the woman who became his wife was traceable to the fact that his exploit as discovered by Spielhagen.

In United States Senate.

Soon after his marriage Schurz came to this country, landing first at Philadelphia. Three years later he removed to Wisconsin, allied himself with the Fremont forces in the campaign and took part in the campaign of the following years. During the succeeding twenty years he was one of the prominent figures in the political history of the country.

He was elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, where he served from 1872 to 1877, and became a member of the upper House of Congress.

In the meantime he had engaged in newspaper work both at Washington and in the West and had transferred his residence from Wisconsin to Missouri, where he became joint proprietor of the Westliche Post in St. Louis, being associated with Emil Pretorius. His career in the Senate was a brilliant one. By his unswerving course in support of independent principles, however, he became estranged from the Republican party and was expelled from the Senate in 1877.

His public service did not come to an end at that time by any means. Many of the independent political movements have since felt the weight of his influence. He was one of the organizers of the Liberal party in 1872 and presided over the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley for president.

Member of Cabinet.

He supported the National Republican ticket in 1876 and in the year following became secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Hayes. During his tenure of office he effected wide reforms in the management of the department. These reforms were particularly notable in that arm of the department which deals with Indian affairs. At the close of his term of office he came to New York and devoted nearly all the remainder of his long life to editorial and literary work.

He had a beautiful summer home at Lake George and there a large part of his declining years were spent with his books, his music, of which he was passionately fond, and his memories.

President's Sympathy.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—President Roosevelt to-day sent the following telegram to Carl Schurz, at New York: "May accept the expression of my profound sympathy in the death of your father. This country has lost a statesman of Lincoln's generation, whose services both in peace and in war at the great crisis of our history will not be forgotten while that history lasts."

Another embarrassing difficulty that confronts the well-meaning is that of always being able to distinguish between opportunity and temptation.—Puck.

A Simple Dessert

Pure, appetizing and healthful, is made in two minutes by stirring the contents of one package of

Jell-O

into a pint of boiling water, and setting away to cool. Serve with whipped cream. If you haven't tried it, you have missed one of the good things of life.

Six Fruit Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate and Cherry.

10c. per package, enough for 8 persons. All grocers sell Jell-O.

Illustrated Recipe Book mailed free. Address, The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Carl Schurz Passes Away

Widely-Known Publicist and Former Cabinet Member Dies in New York.

HAD DISTINGUISHED CAREER

First German Born Citizen to Serve in United States Senate.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, May 14.—Carl Schurz, widely known as a publicist and former cabinet member, died at his home in this city at 10 o'clock this morning.

Death was due to a complication of diseases, following an attack of stomach trouble, which became acute on Thursday last. In spite of brief periods of seeming improvement, Mr. Schurz, 62, failed, and yesterday afternoon sank into a state of coma, which continued until the end. At the bedside were a son, Carl L., and two daughters, Marianne and Agatha; Edward L. Pretorius, Mr. Schurz's business partner, and Doctors Jacob and Strauss. The funeral will be held Thursday.

Native of Germany.

Mr. Schurz was seventy-two years old, having been born in Cologne, March 2, 1834. His home here was at No. 21 East Ninety-first Street.

Forced to flee from the land of his birth before he had attained his majority, Carl Schurz soon became, and for more than half a century, a citizen of the United States.

Schurz became interested in the revolutionary movement in Germany while attending the University of Bonn, and when the uprising broke out in 1848 he served as a private in the ranks of the insurgents. He was with General Tiedemann when the latter surrendered the fortress of Rastadt in July of that year and made an almost miraculous escape through the snow-covered Rhine and fled to Switzerland.

A year later he returned to Germany under an assumed name for the purpose of liberating his friend, Professor Kinkel, who had been a prisoner at the surrender of the fortress and sentenced to life imprisonment. The escape was successful and the project was carried to a successful conclusion and created a sensation throughout Europe.

His marriage to Margaret Mayer, the daughter of a prominent merchant, in 1852, was an indirect outgrowth of the escape. The couple had been made one of the features of "Die Welt" by Frederick Spielhagen, a popular novelist in that time. In this story Schurz figures as Wolfgang von Hohenstein and Kinkel as Dr. Munzer. Schurz's acquaintance with the woman who became his wife was traceable to the fact that his exploit as discovered by Spielhagen.

In United States Senate.

Soon after his marriage Schurz came to this country, landing first at Philadelphia. Three years later he removed to Wisconsin, allied himself with the Fremont forces in the campaign and took part in the campaign of the following years. During the succeeding twenty years he was one of the prominent figures in the political history of the country.

He was elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, where he served from 1872 to 1877, and became a member of the upper House of Congress.

In the meantime he had engaged in newspaper work both at Washington and in the West and had transferred his residence from Wisconsin to Missouri, where he became joint proprietor of the Westliche Post in St. Louis, being associated with Emil Pretorius. His career in the Senate was a brilliant one. By his unswerving course in support of independent principles, however, he became estranged from the Republican party and was expelled from the Senate in 1877.

His public service did not come to an end at that time by any means. Many of the independent political movements have since felt the weight of his influence. He was one of the organizers of the Liberal party in 1872 and presided over the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley for president.

Member of Cabinet.

He supported the National Republican ticket in 1876 and in the year following became secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Hayes. During his tenure of office he effected wide reforms in the management of the department. These reforms were particularly notable in that arm of the department which deals with Indian affairs. At the close of his term of office he came to New York and devoted nearly all the remainder of his long life to editorial and literary work.

He had a beautiful summer home at Lake George and there a large part of his declining years were spent with his books, his music, of which he was passionately fond, and his memories.

President's Sympathy.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—President Roosevelt to-day sent the following telegram to Carl Schurz, at New York: "May accept the expression of my profound sympathy in the death of your father. This country has lost a statesman of Lincoln's generation, whose services both in peace and in war at the great crisis of our history will not be forgotten while that history lasts."